

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—This Evening—*Phyllis*.
BAILEY'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Day and Evening.
BANQUET—This Evening—*The Evening*.
BROADWAY THEATRE—This Evening—*Peep o' Day*.
BURMAN HALL—This Evening—*The Millionaire*.
DONOVAN HALL—This Evening—*Mr. Geo. Van Hook's*.
FRENCH THEATRE—This Evening—*Marie Antoinette*.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and Evening.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—This Evening—*The Circus*.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—This Evening—*Under the Gaslight*.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—This Evening—*The White Swan*.
OLYMPIA THEATRE—This Evening—*A Midsummer Night's Dream*.
PINE'S OPERA HOUSE—This Evening—*La Grange*.
TYMOTHY CHURCH—This Evening—*The Evening*.
WALLACK'S—This Evening—*Captain of the Watch*.

Business Notices.

STARR & MARCUS,
 At Retail—Selling Irish Linens, and other goods of which
 and at wholesale and retail by U. S. Millinery, at prices well
 below the market.

BE SURE AND CALL FOR
 "THE SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE"
 Having the facilities of "CUTLER & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
 All others are liable to error.

TRUSSARDI, & CO.—Radical Cure
 of all kinds of skin diseases, such as Eczema, Scabies, etc., by
 the use of their "Radical Cure," which is a perfect remedy for
 all such diseases, and is sold by all druggists.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED—Sent
 on receipt of 10 cents. Address: Dr. R. E. FORT, author of "The
 Ruptured," No. 110 Lexington St., N. Y.

COLD FEET CURED—A new discovery; no doc-
 tor. Send for circular. Address: Dr. R. E. FORT, author of "The
 Ruptured," No. 110 Lexington St., N. Y.

REMOVAL.
 The office of the *New-York Daily Tribune* has been removed
 from No. 110 Lexington St. to No. 111, where it will be found.

COLORED PORCELAIN MINIATURES, \$5 each.
 At Retail—Selling Irish Linens, and other goods of which
 and at wholesale and retail by U. S. Millinery, at prices well
 below the market.

Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair—First
 quality hair and hair dress. Address: Dr. R. E. FORT, author of "The
 Ruptured," No. 110 Lexington St., N. Y.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE—The best in the
 world. Address: Dr. R. E. FORT, author of "The Ruptured,"
 No. 110 Lexington St., N. Y.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
 No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

"PALMER'S PATENT LINEN, BEST" LAST
 REPORT. Address: Dr. R. E. FORT, author of "The Ruptured,"
 No. 110 Lexington St., N. Y.

Balls and Parties—Selling Irish Linens, and other goods of which
 and at wholesale and retail by U. S. Millinery, at prices well
 below the market.

Cataracts, Bronchitis, Scrophula, Liver and Eruptive
 Diseases, &c., &c. Address: Dr. R. E. FORT, author of "The
 Ruptured," No. 110 Lexington St., N. Y.

A GREAT OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS—Con-
 siderable stock of goods, such as Eczema, Scabies, etc., by
 the use of their "Radical Cure," which is a perfect remedy for
 all such diseases, and is sold by all druggists.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of
 Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos—For sale at the
 lowest prices. Address: Dr. R. E. FORT, author of "The
 Ruptured," No. 110 Lexington St., N. Y.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.
 FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1868.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.
 DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$5 per annum.
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
 No notice can be taken of communications, whatever
 the nature of the subject, unless they are accompanied by the
 name and address of the writer, and unless they are
 addressed to the Editor of the *New-York Daily Tribune*.

January Fashions, Letters from the *People*,
 Metropolitan Board of Health, the Irish
 State Prisoners, Irregular and Insanity,
 a Substitute for House Paper, Dividing Profits
 Among Workmen, and other matters, are on our
 second page this morning. Shipping Intelligence,
 the Money and other Markets, on the third;
 Science on the fourth; and the Foreign
 Postage-Stamps in the City, the New-York
 Legislature, Buried Treasures and the Angel
 World, and Live Intelligence, on the seventh.

IN THE SENATE yesterday an official com-
 munication from Mr. Stanton was duly received,
 without objection.

The Cotton-tax bill was taken up and an ef-
 fort made to agree with the House, but without
 success. The House wanted to repeal the tax
 altogether; the Senate proposed to suspend the
 tax for one year only. Further action will be
 taken on Monday.

The Finance Committee reported a bill re-
 lating to United States notes, renouncing the
 Legal Tender act, and providing for contracts
 payable in gold.

There was some discussion on the propo-
 sition to appoint naval officers as consuls. No
 action.

Mr. Stewart called up his bill to create a
 school of mines, on which he made an elaborate
 speech.

The House bill making appropriations to sup-
 ply the deficiency in the appropriations for the
 execution of the Reconstruction law and for the
 service of the Quartermaster's Department for
 the year ending June 30, 1868, was somewhat
 amended, and finally passed.

The Senate, after some unimportant business,
 adjourned till Monday.

In the House an inquiry into the copyright
 business was ordered.

There was a long contest on a bill extending
 the time for the completion of the Union
 and Sioux Cattle road in Iowa, but the bill
 was finally adopted.

Regular official communications were re-
 ceived and accepted from Mr. Stanton as Sec-
 retary of War.

The remainder of the session was taken up
 in discussion on the Proposed Reconstruction
 bill.

The South Carolina Convention have man-
 aged to induce the negro doorkeeper to re-
 sign. This is considered an important Con-
 servative triumph. The Convention has voted
 to allow Gov. Orr and Gen. Canby seats within
 the hall.

In the North Carolina Convention there had
 been a stir about epithets, and a resolution
 was adopted to exclude from the privileges of
 the House any reporter who should treat the
 members with disrespect.

The Virginia Convention yesterday spent the
 whole session in debating the suffrage ques-
 tion, but did not reach a vote.

The Mississippi Convention is just getting to
 work, propositions for the first session of the
 Convention having been submitted yesterday.

In the Georgia Convention yesterday the
 militia system was introduced and debated.
 The only vote taken was on imprisonment for
 debt, which was forever abolished.

The notorious Jecker, who bribed the French
 Government into undertaking the Mexican ex-
 pedition, will now sue the French Government
 for the recovery of \$13,000,000 due on the
 Franco-Mexican bonds. We would advise

Jecker to become a Mexican citizen, and
 induce President Juarez to undertake an ex-
 pedition against France for the purpose of en-
 forcing his claims.

Considering that Mr. Raymond voted for the
 Reconstruction bill, it is singular how he
 abuses it.

Since the recent change of front on the part of
The Times, *The World* is losing circulation. We
 advise our Democratic friends to cling to *The*
World. It is a more lively paper if not at all
 times decent.

The following compliment is eminently de-
 served. It is copied from *The Express*, and re-
 refers to *The New-York Times*:

"CORRESPONDENT: *The Times*, if it keeps on, will
 soon be an excellent Copperhead. The following editorial
 would do as well for *The Express*."

The rumor that *The Times* has been purchased
 by a company of Copperhead politicians, and is
 to be the organ of Mayor Hoffman, is unfounded.
 Mr. Raymond still edits *The Times*, and we are
 in hopes that its present Copperhead fit will
 not outlast January, and that February will
 bring it around again.

The Alabama Obstructionists held a Con-
 vention yesterday, and resolved not to vote on
 the new Constitution, but they propose to keep up
 a compact organization and look out for chances
 hereafter. They voted to set apart a day in
 which to call upon Almighty God to save them
 from negro domination.

A Mr. John S. Newberry has published a let-
 ter criticizing the figures and estimates of Sec-
 retary McCulloch's report, without that care
 which would be essential to accuracy. The re-
 ply, which is published elsewhere, is from the
 pen of a person intimately and officially ac-
 quainted with the details of the administration
 of the Treasury, and its facts and figures may
 be relied on as official.

The inhabitants of the Danish Islands, St.
 Thomas and St. Johns, have, by an almost
 unanimous vote, declared in favor of annexation
 to the United States. Whatever may be thought
 of the expediency of buying American islands
 from European princes, it is gratifying to know
 that the people wish rather to be American
 freemen than subjects of a European monarch.

We wish the same liberty of voting might be
 allowed to the American subjects of Great
 Britain, Spain, and other European Powers.

The Turkish Government is greatly alarmed
 at the aggressive policy which Russia is now
 pursuing in the Eastern question. It has the
 avowed sympathy of England and France, and
 is urged by these two Powers to make extensive
 military and naval preparations in the Mediter-
 ranean. England and France are, moreover,
 making the greatest efforts to bring about a
 great European combination against Russia, but
 whether they will fight themselves is still
 doubtful.

A general order was issued yesterday morn-
 ing directing military officers to cooperate with
 the civil authority to repress and punish crime,
 but to take cognizance themselves of cases
 where it is believed there will otherwise be a
 failure of impartial justice. Writs of habeas
 corpus are to be obeyed so far as to
 produce the body and make a respectful re-
 turn, but custody is not to be surrendered.
 Gen. Meade has removed the Controller of the
 State of Georgia, because he refused to recog-
 nize the military authority. Gen. Ruger has
 entered upon his duties as Governor of the
 State.

The following facts, culled from the returns
 of the Assessors, exhibit the increase of wealth
 and prosperity in the City of Philadelphia;
 showing not only the growth of the city, but
 also the marked proportion of houses to the
 number of inhabitants; and the large number
 of factories and mills, ranking Philadelphia as
 the second manufacturing city in the world.
 The total number of buildings in the city is
 108,182; of this number 385 are churches, 233
 schools, public and denominational; 1,266 mil-
 lions and factories, 60 public houses, &c., &c. A very large
 proportion of these buildings are substantially
 built, stone and brick predominating. The
 present population of the city is about eight
 hundred thousand.

THE SITUATION.

The next card may be impeachment. Mr.
 Johnson might as well understand this before
 he forces upon Congress the necessity. We
 trust wisdom will prevail. But if the President
 makes himself an "impediment," he must be
 swept away. This is the Logic of the Hour.
 An issue has been forced upon the President
 which he must answer. If he admits the right
 of Congress to restore Mr. Stanton, then he ad-
 mits everything. If he denies it, he places
 himself in antagonism to the law, and is guilty
 of a misdemeanor.

The whole difficulty began in the Spring.
 When the Reconstruction bill was pending, the
 President fought it. His friends in Congress
 made a strenuous opposition. He vetoed it.
 But Congress prevailed, and the President's
 friends announced that while he opposed the
 law, and had resisted its passage, it was law,
 and he would execute it in letter and in spirit.
 Some of our friends did not believe him, and
 wished Congress not to adjourn. An adjourn-
 ment was effected, however, and, although a
 day of meeting was arranged in the Summer,
 the President seemed to be under good influences.
 He appointed Sheridan, and Sikes, and Pope.
 He was gradually returning to sympathy with
 the country. He was regarded as an obstinate,
 resolute man, doing a duty that was unpleas-
 ant, and the country honored him. Congress
 went home, and it seemed as if we were to
 have a Summer of rest.

An evil influence seemed gradually to spread
 over Washington. We heard hints and mut-
 terings, and dark suggestions. The President
 was beginning to doubt. Mr. Stanbery was put
 to his law books to see if a flaw could be
 found in the Reconstruction act. Mr. Black,
 (who seems to be the Mephistopheles of this
 Administration, as well as of that of Mr. Bu-
 chanan), and Mr. Blair, and a crowd of ad-
 venturers were swarming around his Excel-
 lency and urging him to "veto." He was ad-
 monished to "beware of the nigger." Finally,
 the law was found to be no law, and instead
 of generals commanding, the commanders of
 the South were merely policemen obeying.
 Congress hastened together, and the law was
 made more stringent. Surely there could be
 no mistake now, and the Presi-
 dent would do his duty. Stanbery's police
 idea was one breach of faith. Congress had
 scarcely adjourned before there was another.
 "Congress has certainly given these generals
 'power,'" said the evil counselors. "If you
 cannot break the law, put its administration in

the hands of trusty commanders." The coun-
 try wanted Sheridan, and Sikes, and Stanton.
 They were honest men doing their duty. This
 would not do, and they were dismissed. The
 War Minister was stricken down, and the two
 trusted generals were disgraced. Sikes was
 degraded to a colonelcy, and Sheridan sent
 out to the Indian country. A Tammany Hall
 Democrat was found for New-Orleans, and in-
 stead of carrying out the law of Congress, the
 generals were directed to carry out "the Presi-
 dent's great work of Constitutional freedom." This,
 at least, was the way the President's organ
 expressed it. The understanding, which
 morally was as much a contract as though it
 had been solemnly executed between the Presi-
 dent and Congress, had been violated.

"Let this man be impeached," said a large
 number of our friends. We deemed impeach-
 ment to be unwise, because we saw more evils
 to come from the overthrow of the President—
 a tedious ceremony of law with a doubtful
 result—than by keeping him in his place under
 proper legislative control. Probably we were
 wrong, and trusted too much in the sober
 second-thought of the President. Be that as it
 may, Congress agreed with us, and impeach-
 ment was suspended. It will be an admonition,
 we hoped, and the President will be wise.

Folly has been succeeded by folly, and mad-
 ness by madness. Mr. Stanton was removed.
 The President felt that his duty was to sub-
 mit his action to the Senate. The Senate over-
 ruled him. Gen. Grant retired from the War
 Office, and Mr. Stanton was again Secretary.
 What do we see? The President proclaimed to
 the world that he has been cheated, swindled,
 deceived, his confidence abused. He did not
 intend that Mr. Stanton should come back, the
 Senate concurring or non-concurring. "Presi-
 dent Johnson," murmurs the official organ,
 "was greatly surprised at the surrender by
 Gen. Grant of the trust reposed in him as
 Secretary of War at interim." "The people
 of the country will doubtless be startled at
 the communication that Mr. Stanton has so
 'quietly resumed possession of the War
 Department.'" *The World* says that Grant
 "has acted a part inconsistent with
 his honor as a gentleman and his duty
 as a soldier," and another writer, who
 is known to be in the confidence of the
 President, intimates that Gen. Grant will be
 placed under arrest, and Lieut.-Gen. Sherman
 given command of the Army. This means that
 the President intended to make an issue with
 Congress—to have a quarrel—and not to obey
 the law. He did not intend to do this in his
 own person, but through the medium of Grant.
 Grant was to be the weapon—the nominal
 combatant—and behind his popularity the
 President would shield himself, as he has done
 a hundred times before. He would ruin Grant
 with one stone. He would ruin Grant by
 the country by placing him in antagonism
 to the law; and he would keep Stanton out
 of the War Office.

Because Gen. Grant declines to do Mr. John-
 son's dirty work, to be his creature and cat-
 spaw, and cover the infamies of his great name,
 the President howls with disappointed rage, and
 his followers foam with indignation. We
 honor Gen. Grant for what he has done. We
 regard these attacks upon his truthfulness as
 the baying of so many hounds. In a question
 of veracity between Ulysses S. Grant and An-
 drew Johnson, between a soldier whose
 honor is as untarnished as the sun, and a
 President who has betrayed every friend,
 and broken every promise, the country
 will not hesitate. Let this fight be open and
 manly. If *Andrew Johnson* means to defy this
Tenure-of-Office law, and make a war upon the
 country, let him do it if he dare, and take the
 consequences! Edwin M. Stanton is Secretary
 of War, and he can only be removed by the
 operation of law. Of course, the President does
 not desire him in the War Office; but neither
 does he want Mr. Stevens in the House, nor
 Mr. Sumner in the Senate. He wishes their
 absence so badly that he has publicly expressed
 his opinion they should be hung. Still, they
 are in Congress, just as Stanton is in the Cab-
 inet; they are officers of the Government, and
 must be respected.

"Let Stanton resign," say some, "and thus
 'tide over this trouble.'" We beg Mr. Stanton
 not to resign. If we are to have a contest
 with President Johnson of a decisive character,
 the sooner it comes the better. We have had
 enough of patience, compromise, forbearance.
 Our cause is that of justice, and we owe the
 millions of helpless loyalists in the South too
 much to see them sacrificed to the spirit of
 Slavery and Treason which now rules incarnate
 in the person of Andrew Johnson. There-
 fore, we say, let the President, if he dare, put
 a finger upon Mr. Stanton or Gen. Grant. We
 have sacrificed too much for freedom to see it
 stifled in a night by these conspirators against
 the public good. These men are enemies of the
 Republic. Under the pretense of saving the
 country and executing the laws, they are labor-
 ing to bring anarchy upon us. They seek to
 make the South a hell, to have race to be ar-
 rayed against race, and vengeance to take the
 place of justice. Every step that the loyal
 men have taken toward reconstruction is op-
 posed, and the President of the United States,
 the sworn executor of the law, stands to-day
 in the position of its most persistent and pow-
 erful foe. But for him every Southern State
 would be in Congress, and the country would
 be satisfied.

"Yes, but we will lose the elections," say
 some, "and the Copperheads will triumph." Well,
 we have heard that before, and we find no
 terror in it. If the slave interest is to tri-
 umph, and the loyal men of the South are to
 be remanded to the mercy of the men who
 tried to enslave and murder them for five years,
 let it be done by the Copperheads when they
 come into power, and not by our negative con-
 cession. Defeat may come with honor, but let it
 find us standing sternly by the right,
 yielding no principle, making no concession.
 We are beaten to-day, if defeat
 is our destiny. Rather than see the Congress
 of America tamely concede one element of
 justice, or surrender one man to the tyranny
 of the Rebel power, or permit the President to
 put a finger upon Mr. Stanton or Gen. Grant,
 we would accept any political fate. This Con-
 gress cannot recede. It cannot shirk its respon-
 sibility, and it must not be paralyzed by con-
 cessions to a President who, finding he cannot
 rule the country, seems bent upon ruining it.

—Therefore we admonish the President and
 his midnight, back-stairs counselors, like Black,
 and Coyle, and Blair, to be cautious! The next
 card that Congress may play is impeachment.
 It is for Mr. Johnson to say whether it shall be
 played or not.

The N. Y. Sun "shines for all" no more.
 There is a total eclipse of that luminary, "visi-
 ble" at New-Haven. The people of that quiet
 and classic suburb have projected a railroad
 from their city to the Highlands on the Hud-
 son, where they propose to erect a suspension
 bridge, and from thence to some point on the

Eric Railroad. There is some danger that
 such a road might not pay, or might not ben-
 efit the excellent people of the classic suburb
 of New-Haven as largely as they may ex-
 pect. But *The Sun* fears that it will divert
 trade from the City of New-York to the sac-
 red precincts of Yale. The theory entitles its
 originators to a straight jacket and a dose
 of salts.

NEW-JERSEY STATE RIGHTS.

The State Gazette at Trenton, representing
 the Camden and Amboy Railroad, is troubled
 with what it calls the errors in our account
 of the thirty years of aggressions of this Com-
 pany, but at the same time it shows itself
 ignorant of the acts of the Assembly, and of
 law decisions that have appeared in the proper
 records. All these researches we can well afford
 to let pass as an attempt to throw dust, since
 the main points in our charges against the
 monopoly—of frightful extortions by a ring of
 managers, of retaining all the legal talent in
 the State, of keeping the newspaper press in
 subjection, and of degrading and making the
 State miserably poor—are not denied.

Since we made the above charges, a
 decision from the Circuit Court of the
 United States vitally affecting the claims
 made by New-Jersey and this monopoly
 has been made public. To present the subject
 in a fair light, we will first show the audacious
 presumptions of the New-Jersey Court of Ap-
 peals. Under date of December 2 we have a
 decision of this Court, Justice C. J. Bensley,
 presiding, on the case between the Camden and
 Delaware Bay Railroad and the Camden and
 Amboy, in which the Judge says it will be
 difficult to find any power, either in the State
 or in the United States, "to prevent New-
 Jersey, in the exercise of her pleasure, from
 'closing up or forbidding the use of any high-
 way within her dominion.'" Again, says this
 New-Jersey Judge: "There is no provision,
 nor any indication in the Constitution of the
 United States, to the effect that one State,
 as a matter of positive duty, shall give right
 of passage over her territory to the citizens
 of another State. The only obligation of a
 State in this respect is, to allow the citizens
 of other States to use, equally with her own
 'citizens, such roads and highways as she may
 see fit to construct. Although a State must
 be the force of laws regulating its own
 growth, give these means of intercourse to
 both, still, she cannot be compelled to do so
 on the ground of a duty of positive obliga-
 tion.' The meaning of this is clear enough,
 that is, that when the monopoly of the Camden
 and Amboy shall expire, in 1869, it will be re-
 newed by the State Legislature, and, as has
 been the case for more than thirty years,
 the traveler in going from New-York to Philadel-
 phia will be forced to pay tribute to the State
 of New-Jersey. In the same manner, a traveler
 going from Jerusalem to Jericho is obliged to
 pay tribute to thieves. The Judge explicitly
 says that, after the above period shall have
 elapsed, the Camden and Delaware Bay Rail-
 road will have no greater right than now to
 compete with the Camden and Amboy. To
 explain how such a decision could be made by
 a Court which previously, in the New-York and
 Erie case, with a full bench of fourteen Judges,
 unanimously decided that the State of New-
 Jersey "had no right to interfere with, or in
 any manner burden, inter-State communi-
 cation," would require a history too humiliating
 for poor human nature.

We come now to a decision of a higher
 Court, and of quite another kind. Being re-
 cent, and of a national character, it will be read
 with profound interest. In *The American Law*
Register for January, 1867, is a report of a case
 in the United States Circuit Court of Iowa,
 namely, of Gray agt. the Clinton Bridge, being
 an appeal from the abatement of the bridge,
 because it obstructed the navigation of the
 Mississippi River. It is objected, first, that,
 by treaty with France, the navigation of this
 river was to remain forever unobstructed;
 second, that Congress has no power over
 bridges crossing navigable streams of the United
 States, and, third, that the act of Congress
 declaring the Clinton Bridge a lawful
 structure was special legislation, which invaded
 the province of the Courts. Judge Miller
 presiding said that the Court could not go
 behind a law passed by Congress and signed
 by the President [thus] to decide upon a
 treaty with a foreign power. Such ques-
 tions are international, and are to be set-
 tled by the nations interested. "If the Court
 could do this it could annul declarations of
 war, suspend the levy of armies, and become
 a great national arbiter, instead of a court of
 justice for the administration of the laws of
 the United States." As to the second objec-
 tion, Judge Miller said that the regulation of
 commerce, as exercised by Congress, has done
 as much to constitute a strong bond of nation-
 ality as any other power belonging to the
 General Government. As to steamboats, Con-
 gress had passed statutes regulating the busi-
 ness, and had even framed a minute code
 which prescribed the details of navigation,
 the number of passengers, the qualifica-
 tions of officers, and its right to do
 so has never been disputed. Commerce
 by land is equally under its jurisdiction; in-
 deed, when the Constitution was framed, the
 commerce between the States was, to a great
 extent, by land. The railroad now shares with
 the steamboat the monopoly of the carrying
 trade, and when those roads become the chan-
 nels through which the nations of Europe and
 Asia shall interchange their commodities there
 can be no reason to doubt that to regulate
 them is "to regulate commerce." "For my
 part," says Justice Miller, "I must say that I
 have no doubt of the right of Congress to
 'prescribe all needful and proper regulations
 for the conduct of this immense traffic over
 any railroad which may voluntarily become
 part of one of these lines of inter-State com-
 munication, or to authorize the creation of
 such roads, when the purposes of inter-State
 transportation of persons and property just-
 ify, or require it.'"

The conflicting and inconsistent policies now
 being pursued by the several District Com-
 manders, each acting according to his own po-
 litical proclivities, affords a sufficient reason
 for placing Gen. Grant in command over the
 five Departments. When, during the war, each
 Department Commander disposed of political
 questions according to his personal notions—
 one freeing the slaves, another returning them
 to Slavery; one suppressing Democratic news-
 papers, another silencing Republican singers;
 one guarding tenderly the property of Rebels,
 the other confiscating and plundering—it was
 found necessary to place a General-in-Chief
 in command at Washington, through whom co-
 operation and uniformity of action in all de-
 partments of the Government were secured. So
 when in the progress of reconstruction Gens.
 Canby and Sheridan require all registered voters
 without distinction of color to be permitted to
 sit on juries, while Gen. Hancock forbids them
 to do so, Gen. Meade removes officers who op-
 pose reconstruction while Gen. Hancock im-

self opposes it, Gen. Ord summons the mil-
 itary tribunals authorized by Congress while Gen.
 Hancock refuses to do so, the need of great
 unity of action is too evident to be denied. In
 what way can this unity be more happily and
 impartially secured than by placing all the De-
 partments under the command of Gen. Grant?

It is not often that a project reaches our
 Legislature so greatly affecting the interests
 of this city as does the contemplated suspen-
 sion bridge across the Hudson at the Highlands,
 for which a charter is being sought. Perhaps
 few of our readers are aware of the fact that
 the distance from Turner's, on the Erie Rail-
 road, to this city is greater by way of Jersey
 City than it would be by way of this contem-
 plated bridge. With this bridge, and about
 eleven miles of railroad from its western end to
 Turner's, there connecting with the Erie, and on
 the eastern side with the Hudson River Rail-
 road, the vast trade of the West, and of the Eastern
 Continent about to pass over the Pacific Road,
 might be brought to our doors without fer-
 rying, or the difficulties caused by the jealous
 legislation of New-Jersey. The time is fast
 approaching when ferriage on trunk lines of
 railroad will not be tolerated. It is rather sur-
 prising that capitalists have not long since, in
 this respect, relieved the metropolis from the
 character of a suburb of Jersey City, so far as
 regards the vast trade of the West—now in-
 creasing with a rapidity, and perhaps ultimately
 to attain a magnitude unequalled at any point
 on the globe.

FINANCIAL POLLY.

From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1868.

The fooleries that are thought and uttered on
 the financial situation defy enumeration. As to
 criticizing them in detail, they are no more worthy
 of the attention of the public than the antics of a
 clown. Ignorant people, suppose from this confusion
 of tongues that it is a subject of labyrinthine mys-
 teries, whereas there is no mystery at all about it.
 It is a subject based on ideas as plain as a pike-staff,
 and capable of clear and distinct exposition. But
 our more recent experiences have so bedeviled the
 sentiment and judgment of the public, that it
 paddles round and about the question like a blind
 rat in the water. Is it worth while to attempt
 elucidation? What is the use of explaining? Mr.
 McCulloch has been attempting that business him-
 self on Congress for some time past. Behold
 what success! He made a luminous exposition at
 the opening of Congress, to which that body an-
 swered not a word, but replied with an idiotic
 fling in his face. We say idiotic. There is idio-
 cy somewhere. The last Congress voted nearly un-
 animously that the Secretary of the Treasury
 should pursue a certain line of policy looking toward re-
 sumption. He has pursued it, and reported progress.
 The House turns instantly round, and almost
 unanimously, without making an argument or offer-
 ing a reason, repudiates the policy, and ordered the
 Secretary to stop. Taking the two actions together,
 it is not fair to say that there is just about as much
 intelligence